gervaisi (total length 152 mm, 2.2 g; Fig. 1). Both specimens were preserved and deposited at the Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (EDE 037: *B. bicolor*; EDE 038: *C. gervaisi*). Fieldwork was supported by NSF IOS 1353683 to CDS and NSF IOS 1353703 to PJB.

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***CNEMASPIS KENDALLII* (Kendall's Day Gecko). PREDATION.** *Cnemaspis kendallii* is a small (SVL to 80 mm), day-active gecko, encountered in lowland forests of western Borneo (Das 2010. A Field Guide to the Reptiles of South-east Asia. New Holland Publishers [UK] Ltd., London. 376 pp.). Its natural predators have thus far been unrecorded.

At 1038 h on 9 October 2018, an adult *C. kendallii* was observed being consumed by a Low's Squirrel, *Sundasciurus lowii*, perched on a near horizontal liana, ca. 3.5 m above ground (Fig. 1), ca. 5 m off the trail and ca. 624 m from the start of the Belian Trail of Kubah National Park (01.87000°N, 110.33583°E, WGS84; 74 m elev.), Sarawak, East Malaysia (northwestern Borneo). The prey was identified on the basis of head shape, body proportions, and dorsal color pattern, and was estimated to be ca. 60–70 mm SVL, based on size relative to that of its predator. The distal ca. 60% of the gecko's tail was missing, possibly from injury associated with its capture. The diet of the squirrel, distributed over Peninsular Malaysia and Borneo, and averaging 140 mm in head–body length, was previously reported to include plant material, primarily tree bark, and also fruits (Abdullah et al. 2001. Mammal Stud. 26:133–144; Phillipps 2018. Phillipps' Field Guide to the Mammals of Borneo and Their Ecology: Sabah, Sarawak, Brunei, and Kalimantan. Second edition. John Beaufoy Publishing, London. 400 pp.).

This observation is the first report of predation on *Cnemaspis kendallii*, as well as the first record of animal prey in the diet of *Sundasciurus lowii*.

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***DACTYLOA ROQUET ZEBRILA* (Martinique's Anole). FRUGIVORY**. Although anoles are generally considered insectivores, the number of species observed to include fruit in their diet is slowly increasing. West Indian species appear to be far more frugivorous than mainland species (Herrel et al. 2004. Oecologia 140:160–168). Losos (2009. Lizards in an Evolutionary Tree. University California Press, Berkeley, California. 507 pp.) suspected that future studies would show all but the smallest species occasionally eat fruit. However, the endemic *Dactyloa roquet* of Martinique in the Lesser Antilles has not been reported to consume fruit, although it does ingest plant matter (Henderson and Powell. 2009. Natural History of West Indian Reptiles and Amphibians. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. 495 pp.).

On 11 July 2017, several *Dactyloa roquet zebrila* were observed in a small littoral forest near Fond Capot (14.68075°N, 61.17016°W) on the west coast of Martinique. At the time, *Erythroxylum havanense* was fruiting and the conspicuous, red fruits littered the forest floor. The anoles were most abundant on the lower trunks of the larger trees. At one point a large male descended to the ground and grabbed a fruit in its jaws (Fig. 1). It proceeded by rubbing the fruit on a rock until the seeds were separated from the pulp, which in turn was hastily consumed. A number of seeds had piled up at the base of the trees and many of the other anoles had red fruit juice on their lips. This suggested that removing the seeds from the fruits and just consuming the pulp was a common practice.

Other anole species ingest entire fruits, pass the seeds through the gut and, by defecating, transplant them away from the parent plant. Such species could thus play a role in seed dispersal (e.g., Giery et al. 2017. Food Webs 11:13–16). By removing the seeds before ingestion, and thereby not carrying them much farther than where the fruit had fallen, would make *D. roquet zebrila* a relatively poor disperser of *E. havanense*.

FIG. 1. A Low's Squirrel, *Sundasciurus lowii*, with a *Cnemaspis kendallii* at Kubah National Park, Sarawak, Malaysia.

FIG. 1. Male *Dactyloa roquet zebrila* with a fruit of *Erythroxylum havanense* in its jaws.